EARTHQUAKE EXPERIENCES.

A TALK WITH AN OLD TRAVELLER IN SOUTH AMERICA. Shocks at Mes and on Mhore-Earthquake

Experiences at Gunyaquii, Callan, Lima, Cobija, Copiapo, Arequipa, Curico, Talca, and Callyan-The Great Earthquake Seabillow at the Pape of the Bio-Bio. "Slight as was the shock, I knew it was an

earthquake the instant I fell it," said an old South American traveller, referring to the earth tremor of the 10th inst. in this vicinity. 'In what way," asked THE SUN reporter "did it differ from the concussion caused by an explosion, or the jarring passage of a heavy

vehicle along the street?"
"I can't exactly describe the difference but it was unmistakable," he replied. "It was neequantied by a sort of electric thrill or throba vague, demoralizing premonition, you might call it-which is significant of only one thing to one who has encountered the earthquake on the western slope of the Andes. Then the sound that accompanied it was equally unmis-

Do you agree with other authorities that the terror caused by earthquakes is steadily augmented in proportion to the number of

shocks experienced?"
"Undoubtedly! It is a fear that grows by what it feeds on. When you actually experionce the sensation caused by an earthquake, of the instability of the earth that demoralizes and appails you. The frightful capriciousness and uncertainty as to the result adds to this

and uncertainty as to the result aids to this sense. It may mean only an inconsequential shiver, or the whole bettom of the earth may be about to fail out, you can't ten which. It we should become subject to earthquakes hereabouts, it would be some consolation if we could be border most earthquake countries, to signal or quiet our fears.

"The expression. Thank Hencen the mountains are smoking! is an off-repeated one on the western trend of the Cordifieras. It has grown out of the general impression there that when the voicanoes are active a relief is afforded the pent-up fiery forces, whose violent efforts for deliverance would otherwise cause the draudel bergament that has so often proved the destruction of cities, the desolation of populous districts, and an incalculable source of suffering and death."

"Were some of your carthquake experiences of an interesting nature?"

shorts for deliverance would otherwise cause the dreaded lerra-mote that has so often proved the destruction of cities, the desolation of populous districts, and an inexeuiable source of suffering and death."

"Were some of your earthquake experiences of an interesting nature?"

"I should say so, and decidedly ticklish to boot. The winter and summer I spent in Colombia, Econdor. Peru, and Chili were distinguished by frequent earth tremors, though not signalized by any great local sinck, such as destroyed Mondoza, with two-thirds of its inhabitants, a few wears previously, or by any disastrous, long-rolling subterrancan and submarines wave, such as, later, and won so recently as 1877, swept the Pacific coast, wiping out Conception. Talcahuant and other minor Chilian ports, by the overtimming of the soa water, as so many pictured towns might be sponged from a schoolboy's slate, landing an American man-of-war light and dry at Caino, which was also groatly damaged, and up-bearing a tidal wave whose mysterious pulses throbbed across the Pacific, submerging islands, clamoring at the portais of remote harbors, and expending its dying neart-break upon the headlands of China and Japan. The shock there would have been inflatioly more significant and awe-in-pring.

"Is the theory that while the volcances smoke no serious convulsion may be feared generally shock there would have been inflatioly more significant and awe-in-pring."

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"Is the theory that while the volcances smoke no serious convulsion may be feared generally bords of the through a the majority of cases. Nor can you always rely on another favority hyothesis equality prevaient down vonder. The latter supposes that a great earthquake invariably occurs in three successive shocks. The latter supposes that a great earthquake invariably occurs in three successive shocks. The latter used three should be

more than a hundred fathoms under u-

"The possible!" said the Captain. There's more than a hundred fathoms under us.

"Then we've scraped a whale." suggested another passenger.

No, no; you're all wrong, señors,' canted our only hely passenger, a l'erayam, who had suddenly turned ghastly white; and then as she recovered her powers of motion, Terramote! temblor! temblor! she screamed, making a rush for her cabin, followed by the stowardess.

That is the size of it, said the Captain, sloping his coffee; and how fortunate that we are at sea. There must have been a right lively shaking up somewhere along shore.

The vessel giided on without further interruption. But unon seeking the deck we found that she was slowly climbing the summit of a long, foamless sea swell, whose sides were so gradually sloping as to cause no perceptible oscillation, and yet whose height was clearly betokened by the reintive position of a becaimed brigantine, nine or ten miles to seaward which seemed to be arrested in a vast occan hollow far below us, until she sunk from view as we passed the summit, and the huge, glittering ses wall rose between.

"Was that caused by the shock?"

"By what else? it was the mighty but voiceless expression of the convulsion we had felt, perhaps through intervening miles of watery depths—the great earthquake billow sating forth uron its majostic wanderings across the far Facific, to illit sailing ships uron its bosom, to kiss interposing islands with a clinging lip, and to die away at last in broken murmars on remoter strands. The calon clock which had never been out of order before, had stopped idead at the precise instant of the shock—six minutes past 8. Some of the crew ascribed a mysterious significance to the fact that no smout of dectoring on the steward's part could restore it to running order. This superstitious morsel, however, was disposed of on our arrival at Guayaquil, where a clockmaker's visit soon set coryothing to rights."

It is also excessive as to be exceptional, though it is shared in no small degree by the foreign presidents momace, though he may partiv disguise outward demonstrations of fear. Mr. Provest, the then American Consul at Guyaqui, and long a resident there, in speaking to me on the subject, made no secret of this apprehensiveness. The worst of the feeling is the infernal uncertainty, said he. It may be only a rocknopy-baby or a tectoral smashup. A fellow can jump out of a burning house, grab a spar in a shipwreck, or even take to his heefs with a river of volcanic laya in his rear, but the paralyzing possibility of the earth itself crombling beneath his feet, gaping open to engulish from turning 'tself inside out, suggests of ear that must be felt to be appreciated.

The wock I passed at Guayquil was not a very good one for earthquakes. Most of the houses are mere huts, of the low, one-story stockily built adoles order, whose walls can stand a good-sized, rattling shake before going to pieces. The walls of the loftler and more protentious buildings are of light but tough woodwork, loosely but securely joined and dovetailed, so that they may give instead of strain upon being rocked to and fro. Indeed, I was told that, during serious disturbances, the houses were to be seen gracefully nodding, bowing, courtesying, and sawing the air on either side the Calle dei Theatre, the placuare boats in a gale of wind. I was not sorry to quit the beautiful but fever-haunted sheres of Guyaquil River. Seen from the sea, with their opulence of gay tropical vegetation in the foreground, the green-massed primeval forest as a middle coloring, and kingly Chimberazo, with his white-helmeded body guard of sentine peaks, in the background, those shores appear a perfect Elon of Appoinces and ropose. But it is only a tewelled mask for numberless illa.

discomforts and partie. It is senterally acknowledged to be the heave are of the knowledged to be the heave are of the knowledged to the the unrespect deadly manuals. The sent water is infested with most and the fresh water with crood-tiles, Deadly surpents the colled under the fallen leaves in the forests. The air at leaf the fallen leaves in the forests. The air at leaf the fallen leaves in the forests. The air at leaf the fallen leaves in the forests. The air at leaf the fallen leaves in the following the fallen leaves of them.

The fallen leaves in the following the fallen leaves of them.

The fallen leaves in the fallen leaves of them, and the fallen leaves of the fallen leaves of them, and the fallen leaves of them, and the fallen leaves of the fallen leaves of

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AS TO BAG-

GAGE.

stitutes Wenring Apparel. On one of the hottest days of this summer two ladies, cabin passengers by the steamship City of Rome to this port, sat on their trunks wearing very large and costly scalekin sacques. They did not wear them because they felt the need of such covering, but because they feared they would be compelled to pay duty on the garments. But the mere fact of wearing a garment would not entitle any one to get it in free of duty, because many precautions are taken to prevent the fraudulent importation of articies in this way. If, for instance, the customs officers should notice women crossing the ocean often with different kinds of sealskin secques as garments for their own use there would probably the a seizure and appraisement. Every passenger by ocean ships is required to make oath as to all articles contained in his or her baggage subject to duty, and that duty must be paid before the baggage is delivered. Any dutable article not enumerated in the entry of baggage is subject to confiscation.

If the value of dutable articles occeeds \$500, or if a proper appraisement cannot be made at the vessel, the goods must be sent to the public store. From time to time there have been frequent decisions interpreting the law as to what imposts are to be levied on baggage. The following are some of the principal decisions:

quent decisions interpreting the law as to what imposts are to be levied on bargange. The following are some of the principal decisions:

The importation of the following articles shall be exempt from duty. Wearing appared in a time use, and other personal effects (not merchandles), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States. Assertian what articles ought to be eximated the wearing appared and other personal barganes and the tools or implements of an entire personal barganes and the tools or implements of the personal barganes and the tools or implements of a particle and distinct from that of any other merchandles imported from foreign port, shall be made with the Collector of the district in which the articles are intended to be landed by the owner therefor in its agent. Expressing the persons by whom or for whom such entry is made, and particularizing the several packages and their contents, with their marks and numbers; and the persons who shall make the only shall make and subscribe an oath before the Collector, deciaring that the entry subscribe to him, and to which the oath is annexed, contains, to the obsert of his knowledge and belief a just and state, to the obsert of his knowledge and belief a just and state, to the obsert of his knowledge and belief a just and state, to the obsert of his knowledge and belief a just and state, and that such packages contain no merchands which was ruled packages contain no merchands whatever other than wearing apparel, personal has arrived, and that such packages contain no merchands whether are all the property of a person trained who has arrived as train, package, contain no merchands whatever other than wearing apparel, personal has arrived, and are not, directly or indirectly, imported for any other, or mitched for sale.

Whethever any article subject to duty is found in the hugage of any person arriving within the United States, and are not, directly or indirectly, imported f

A few years ago what is now the great onion tract of Chester, in Orange county, was a worthless bleec of land To-day it would bring readily \$1,000 an scre. Last season on these meadows 120 GM bushels of, continuous grown, which were sold for more than \$120,000. This season's crop will be ven larger. There are no other equally large calculates in the sountry.

MAN HUNTING IN MONTANA.

THE CONBOYS CONTINUE THEIR CAM PAIGN AGAINST THE THIEVES.

Hanging Wounded Men-A Successful Night

Attack on a Rendezvous of Cattle Thieves ... Ead of a Noted Ally of the Robbers. LEWISTON, Aug. 10.-Since the great horse and cattle thief round-up began it has been almost impossible to keep a cowboy on the ranges of Montana. The fraternity is entirely taken up with the man hunt, and the boys who are forced to remain behind are incapable of think-ing of anything else but the adventures of their fellows. Every scrap of information from the front is eagerly listened to and discussed with the greatest enthusiasm. Once or twice, when reenforcements have been sent for, it has been with great difficulty that the bosses could make their selections of recruits and prevail upon those not chosen to remain behind. It is the prevailing opinion that this is the last grand round-up that this country will ever witness and the eagerness of the boys to take part in it is thus explained. Nothing approaching it in thoroughness and determination has over been witnessed here. The punishment meted out

that no one believes an occasion will ever arise for a similar demonstration.

After the fight at the mouth of the Musselshell last week Stuart's cowboys followed the fugitive thieves on a hot trail to the woody mountains. The second day of the chase they came upon the thieves in camp and stampeded them, exchanging about twenty shots. Two of the robbers fell behind a little, owing to the wounding of their horses, and a volley from their pursuers brought both of them down. As they fell, the cowboys pounced upon them, and, without stopping to investigate the nature of their wounds, fastened ropes to their

necks and swung them up in a tree.

While this diversion was in progress the cow-

While this aiversion was in progress and cowboys became separated and narrowly secaned
disaster. A dozen or more of the pursuers,
paying no attention to the hamping episode,
pushed on, and having some difficulty in finding the cutthroats, concluded that the thieves
had got away from them. After the boys had
ridden four or five unlos without discovering
the trail, they were surerised to see the desperaloes coming upen them from the rear.
They had stolen along the margin of a creek
for some distance and then crossed to a cump
of trees, in which they hid, and from which
they saw the cowboys going by on the other
side. Having separated the party they got in
between them, and when the hanging party
came up they were amazed to find the outlaws
in their front with no signs of their associates
visible. If both parties of cowboys had known
the exact situation they might have been aboto make a successful attack, but each left its own
weakness, and being in denth as to the whereabouts of the other, both abandoned the trail
temporarily. When they joined each other a
day later the thieves had field.
Last Monday, just at dark, the cowboys came
upon a log house, set well back in the timber
among the hills just this sade of the intermitional boundary and, deeming the place suspicious, they decided to watch it closes. That
night several mon were seen to enter and leave
the house, and one of the boys who stole up
close to the place reported that thirty or forty
horses were picked near by. The next day
further evidences of the character of the rendezvous were obtained, and it was decided that
the house should be attacked that night. About 10 celock the boys leaving their poines at a
safe distance, crept up to within a hundred feet
of the cabin, from the woody side, and awaited
orders. The thieves had a light inside, and
through the open down and windows evald be
heard voices and haughter. At the word
every rifle in the bouse until darkness, ther evermanded the bouse and one seed of the countiles. The ofdevelop

counties. Hunting in small parties, these lynchers have been able to rake in a great many of the stranglers from the Stuart campaign, and it is thought that comparatively few have been able to get away. Two or three wounded men have been lynched but all efforts to make them tell under what circumstances they were shot proved unavailing. These roving bands of lynchers report that they have hanged more than twenty thievess and the stolen stock that they have recovered is coming in daily. The expressed is the lynching of Dutch Louis, a nettorious ally of the thieves who had long been a nuisance in this country, but shout whom there has been much mystery. Bender and Gaibrailt's party came up with him on Crooked Creek. He had a line ranch near there, and no one in the party suspected who he was until after he had been left behind on the trail and some stolen cattle were found in his corral. While the boys were investigating his ranch he rode up, and they questioned him. He made explanations of the presence of the cattle, which might have proved satisfactory, if one of the boys had not said:

"I believe this is Dutch Louis."

The old fellow flew into a massion of denunciation and dehial, and in his rage fell into broken English, which confirmed the buys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and a last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the boys became, and at last, when he began to fear that nothing could save him, he confirmed the brawny cow-purelier who had him by the neck, "and if you ever come back we'll do you up again."

In spite of his protestations

up again."
In spite of his protestations the rope was adjusted, and, hardly moving him from where he stood, they passed the other end of the cord over a limb and the portly form of the old thief was swung high in the air.
As they moved on, some of the old man's cattle passed near his suspended body and bellowing their astonishment at the unwonted scene, cantered away to join the herd.

PAYING JACK IN ADVANCE.

Ways Found to Evade the Law and to Keep

It is said that masters of vessels have dissovered a way of evading the provision of the Dingley Shipping bill which prohibits the payment of advance wages. It is also said that the Commissioner of Navigation, Capt. Patton, has had his attention called to specific violations of the law, and that when the vessels whose masters are implicated return they are whose masters are implicated return they are to be libelled and suits are to be brought.

The Captains and owners assume that, while the law forbids the payment of wages in advance of the work done, under a pensity of four times the amount paid and six months in prison, there is no law preventing a Captain from making an agreement with a sailor to present to him \$25 or \$40, according to the length of the voyage, unon his reporting for duty, and then agreeing that the sailor simil ship for the voyage at a low rate. It is said that in the case of a ship sailing on Friday for lava this scheme was practised, the men being hired for the voyage at \$10 a month, the rate being \$25 and \$30 a month when no "presents" are given. are given.
In the case of another vessel it is said that

In the case of another vessel it is said that the payment of advance money was made without violating the letter of the law in this way. The seamen sold their outfits to the Captain for \$30 each, the mate acting as auctioneer; the \$30 was paid to the shipping agent and sailor's boarding house keeper, and then, as the sailors could not go without their clothing, the Captain gave it back to them.

Eight Years in Prison on Perjured Testimony. ERIE, Aug. 23.-Charles Stafford, who has served eight of a term of fifteen years for a crit sault on Miss Alice R. Wood, a school teacher, has been pardoned. Stafford was convicted on the evidence of Reeder Moore of Waterford. The general impression Resder Moore of Waterford. The general impression was that Stafford was innocent. Moore became dissipated, and, being disappointed in his committed enterior. In his dwing moments he confessed with the stafford was innocent of the crime, and that he theory had performed by the distribution of the crime, and that he theory had performed by the distribution of the crime, and that he theory had performed by the distribution of the crime, and that he theory is also make more as a second stafford a parton.

LOLA MONTEE'S DAUGHTERS.

Perhaps we have Only One with Us, or The recent appearance of Mrs. Editha Lola Dis Debar as both plaintiff and defendant at Jefferson Market Police Court, and as a practitioner of parlor magic, recalls to the minds of several gentlemen of this city a lady of similar name and appearance who cut quite a promi-nent figure in this city in the year 1879; a lady who had a curious collection of pictures which she valued highly, and who was at that time known as Editha Loleta, Baroness of Rosenthal, Countess of Lausfeldt,
The Countess appeared here in February.

1879, introduced by John E. Bryant of Atlanta, a prominent Republican and Methodist, recently appointed by President Arthur to succeed Gen. Longstreet. The Countess was fortified with a somewhat strong endorsement by letter from the late Rev. Dr. Beadle of Philastory to tell of her life and adventures. She, too, was the daughter of Lola Montez and the King of Bayaria, and she was also the widow of the Count de Massent who was a nephew of Bishop Dupanloup of Paris. She spent her early days in a Catholic convent, and was rejeased through the intervention of Dr. Dollinger. She had formally renounced the Catholic Church and embraced the Protestant faith.

At that time there was in the city an organization which was holding anti-Catholic meetings. It was called the Anti-Papal League, and John E. Bryant was a prominent member of it. He escorted the Countess to Methodist and anti-Papal meetings. There was a series of meetings in progress in Water street under the direction of Bishop McNamara, and the Countess spake at them and amounced her intention of devoting her life to religious work.

The Countess made rapid progress among the Methodists, and even got so far as to be invited to address the congregation of the wendthiest Mothodist church in the city M. Paul's, then under the ministry of Dr. Tiliany. The Rev. Milliam H. Russei also took great interest in her, and largely through his influence backed by the letter of Dr. Boadle and the good will of her newly-found Methodist friends, she delivered a lecture on "Woman's Work" in the suburban town of Closter, where she charged only 25 cents admission, and did not make a fortune. Then she sottled down in a comfortable boarding place in Closter, and ran up a board bil, which was paid, after tribulation, by the chief of the gentlemen who had introduced her in New York.

The Countess was very anxious to be engaged as a regular lecturer by the Anti-Papal League, and grave the officials of the League the names of some gentlemen in Philadelphia as references. Letters were written to these gentlemen, and some of the replies were curious. The levy James Clark, a Presbyterian minister of 2,036 Race street. Philadelphia, wvon resulence, in an or prepared to give an opinion touching her convertion our faith, her in reference to her value story to tell of her life and adventures. She, too, was the daughter of Lola Montez and the has been, and will be, so sweeping and terrible

selling the matier of church dresses, and the state of the exposition. Courses approved in the work of the projected and turned down to protect the gilt edges of the book. It was a blief publication of the exposition of the projected and turned down to protect the gilt edges of the book. It was a blief publication of the exposition of the projected and turned down to protect the gilt edges of the book. It was a blief publication of the exposition of the projected and turned down to protect the gilt edges of the book. It was a blief publication of the exposition of the exposition of the projected and turned down to protect the gilt edges of the book. It was a blief publication of the exposition of the expo The English are underselling the Americans in small Bibles and prayer books, but the Americans have a monopoly in the sale of large family and pulpit Bibles. Very few illustrated Bibles are demanded, the Doré Bible being the most popular. Limp Turkey morocco binding is all the go now. The Turkey morocco that is used in these bindings is technically called the Persian leather. It is goatskin tanned in Persia. It is easily worked and embossed in fifty or moro different styles. Here is an imitation in color of leopard skin and lero s a cover closely resenting the shell of the armadillo. Another style is a close imitation of ivory, and another is bound in genuine antique crocodile, a small Bible thus oncased selling at \$15. Mile Persian, India Persian, and remaissance calf are among the other fashionable new bindings. Episcopal prayer books and hymnais are bound separately and enclosed together in a sort of portfolio, with an imgeniously arranged handle. Publishers are compelled by the rules of the Church to bind them apart, because they have to pay a royalty of 10 per cent, on the hymnai, which money goes to the fund for the support of indigent pasters. Catholic prayer books are a profitable branch of the trade, because there are over 700 versions with different titles, although all arches and the substance.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE

A Woman who Sold Strekings on Brand Street in 1830 Colebrates.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 21. - Mrs. Bridget Farley, who was born in the town of Kent, county Mayo, thirty miles from Dublin, Ireland, on Aug. 20, 1781, celebrated her 103d birthday inst evening at the residence of Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in West Stratford. A few relatives and a large number of Stratford and Bridgeport friends and well-wishers called during the evening to pay homers to a woman who has lived for more than a century. Mrs. Fariey lives with her youngest son, Lawrence Farley, in a cottage at West Stratford, but this being too small to accommodate guests, all retired to the residence of Dr. Hutchinson, where room was more ample. Aided by her staff, Mrs. Farley walked from her son's house to the place where the festivities were being prethe place where the festivities were being prepared, remarking as she did so that if she had expected so much company she would have tried to assist in getting ready for them.

An orenestra had been provided, and when the music began there was a call for an old-lashioned breakdown. Miss Annie Hutchinson had the pleasure of being the partner of Mrs. Farley, that honor being chosen by lot. Although the music was lively the old lady proved herself equal to its demands, and the ligures were all taken correctly by one who had danced them before any other person present had been born. Previous to dancing a well filled labe was displayed, and, to the health of the aged and remarkably well-preserved woman, tosists were drunk in a fluid known as real old Irish whiskey. Mrs. Farley said that from time to time she had tasted the liquid during her lifetime, and she woulnn't object comparing it with that partaken of eighty years ago in the old farm house at Kent.

In 1800 Mrs. Farley, as Bridget Craw, was married by William Farley, and with him she railed in the ship Charity, from Dublin, in 1820. A free passage was given the couple as an inducement to come to New York. They were six weeks on the voyage, and soon after their arrival the couple located on Broad street, in the lower part of the city, where the hostery business was carried on, she said today that her father lived to be 115 years of age, and that her mother died soon after bassing her 109th birthday. Last Sunday sne rode through Bridgeport and to Seaside Park with her son and enjoyed the trip. pared, remarking as she did so that if she had A New Use for the Bridge.

would be magnificent, magnificent!" was the frequent, under-his-breath exclamation of a man crossing Brooklyn Bridge, varied with, "What a

NEW ORLEANS'S BIG SHOW

AN EXPOSITION WHICH IS INTENDED TO ECLIPSE THAT OF 1876.

Constornation Caused Among Southern Planters by the Negro Exedus of 1879. The Southern Exposition, which is to be opened at New Orienns on Dec. 1, is the outgrowth of an idea that originated in 1879, when the Mississippi Cotton Planters' Association was organized with a view to meet the desperate state of things then threatening the plant-

ing interest by the proposed exodus of the colored population and the apparent necessity for replacing the old methods of raising cotton by new methods and labor-saving machinery. The association embraced planters from Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana—representative men who comprehended the importance of immediate action. The first result of this association was the

development of a plan by D. F. Kenner, Com-missioner of Agriculture for Louisiana, and F. C. Morehead, President of the Cotton Planters' Association, for an exposition in 1880, with the object of calling the attention of agriculturists and others in the South to improved methods of treating the land and new agricultural appliances. The negroes had been taken with the idea of "exedusting." and the planters were ready to try almost anything.

Correspondence with Edward Atkinson and others who took great interest in the idea, re-

suited in the memorable exposition at Atlanta, which proved a revelation and a means of education to the Southern planters. It was an object lesson of the first class, easily comprehended. The many practical illustrations of what could be done in the way of improved cotton planting led to wide-spread results. For instance, Benjamin 8, Rocks, a well-known

Paulis, then under the ministry of Dr. Tillany. The Bev. Matthew Hale Smith wrote her up. The Bev. Milliam H. Russeil also took great in terest in her, and, largely through his influences will of her newly-found Methodist [fields, she delivered a lecture or. Woman's Work" in the subgrban town of Closter, where she charged delivered a lecture or. Woman's Work' in the subgrban town of Closter, where she charged the subgrban town of Closter, where she charged the subgrban town of Closter, where she charged the subgrban town of Closter, and can up a lead to be arrived and the bearding place in Closter, and can up a lead to be bearing place in Closter, and can up a lead to be added to the south of the control of the gentlemen who had introduced as a regular lecturer by the Anti-Papal League.

The Countes was very anxious to be engaged as a regular lecturer by the Anti-Papal League.

The London's the Countes in Hillsdelphia as reference, and some of the replies were curious. The low, James Clark, a Presbyterian minister of Louden's the counter of the counter of

an exhibition of southern products and things having some relation to them, the fact is it will be an international exhibition on a larger scale than any heretofore attempted anywhere.

The grounds cover 250 acres. The main building is the largest ever built for such a purpose. The Government building measures 884 by 565 feet, and is itself larger than either of the two Paris Exposition buildings, and larger than the Vienna Exposition building. There will be an immense horticultural han, art galleries, and other buildings such as naturally cluster around a great exposition. The intention is to provide room for all exhibitors who have anything to show that is worth seeing. The exhibits are to be catalogued in nine groups with shout 1,000 classifications. The primary object of the exposition is to educate the people, and this will be kept constantly in view. The President of the exposition is Edmund likehardson of Mississippi the largest cotton planter in the world. The Director-General is Major E. A. Burks of New Orleans. The main office is in New Orleans. There is an office in Chicago. Then there is a Commissioner in every State with \$5,000 to spend in the interest of the exposition and getting exhibitors.

The exhibition will be opened promptly on Dec. 1. Already a fleet of steambouts is being prepared on the Mississippi to take visitors to the show. There are ten lines of steamers compecting New Orleans with New York. Then there are the Louisville and Nashville Rulirond, the Queen and Crescent Railroad, the Hillinois Central, the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas, and the new system of Mexican roads to carry visitors from all directions to the exposition will rival the exhibition at Philadelphia.

FASHION NOTES.

FASHION NOTES.

Pans remain very large. Crinoline is on the increase. Drapuses grow less elaborate. The Figure is the coming jacket. Small Grenze bonnets are in vogue.

Jetted braids appear among dress trimmings,
skirts are nearly all gathered in at the waist No heels and full cathered skir ware comine in Cameo chasps fasten belts to round waisted dreams. Belts and sastes tied on one side are much in favor. Satin corsets are easier to wear than those of coutif. Every woman of fashion has at least one lace totlet Braids of all kinds will be much used for dress decora-

Foulards are the favorite wear of children for fail There is a rage at the moment for excessively small Figure jackets are made of velvet gauge for dressy Jackets of ribbed valvet or velveteen are correct for fail wear. Handkerchiefs with fancy colored borders remain in high favor Stout women look better in gathered skirts than in tight gored ones. A cheering line in a Paris letter announces that bustles are less prominent.

Nitver braid in rows and rings will be the stylish trim-ming for black cashiners dresses. ming for black cashiners dresses.

At a late fashiners dresses.

At a late fashiners wedding in England the bride's houses, composed of white lines, was large enough to file big wheelbarrow.

It is gratifying to learn that corsets are undergoing a change; they are made shorter in the waist and allow more room for the hips.

How it is managed no one knows but Harper's Magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, and the Cealury for Sentem for are sold at Macy's book counter for 24 cents and 25 cents apiece.

25 cents apiece.

When the fall travelling dress is not of gray mohair, it is preferred of inscuit or mushroom colored light wood, and dark green or olive velvet collar, cuffs, and parements braided with gold.

The fan must match the toilet and suit the occasion. There are race fans, regain fans, ball room and dinner fairs, plants, parior, and theatre fans tut no church fairs. Fairs should never be carried to church.

The Empress of Australia described to church. The Empress of Austria, whose skill in all physical ex-ercises is well known, has organized a school of fencing for young ladies at Vienna. The art is practised consid-erably in by French ladies, and all French actresses handle the foils with skill.

iting each to the new colors found in fall velvets are nu-foller-skate twould be grand between colorado, madura, and havana ci-ture eacrey and from the seal and found for sinde, and tron rots from the true and bronze chades of areas, and conjucted, or poppy red.

CROQUET STILL POPULAR.

Improvements in Mailets and Ballathat Make the Game a flort of Outdoor Billiards. A brisk young clerk in a shop up town said The Great Enterprise that Originated in the

Very few New Yorkers are aware of the extent to which croquet is played in some parts of the country. Our experience in furnishing goods to people interested in athletic sports has been that New Yorkers start in with a rush on new games, play them frantically for a short time, and then give them up altogether. Croquet, as usually played, is a game of small possibilities, but experts have brought it to a great state of perfection. The tournament which is now going on at Norwich is an illustration of the deeply rooted popularity of cro-quet. The crack clubs of Philadelphia, Staten Island, Providence, Troy, Boston, and Pitts-

tration of the deeply rooted popularity of croquet. The crack clubs of Philadelphia, Staten Island, Providence, Troy, Boston, and Pittsburgh have sent their best players to compete in the tougnament, just as the lawn tennis players flocked from every section to contest for the championship at Newport."

"Are there any improvements in the game?"

"None in the wickers, but great improvements in the balls and maliets. The wickers are, as formerly, set in pegs driven into the ground. This is the latest thing in maliets," he added, handing one over the counter.

It was unike the ordinary croquet maliet. The head was as long as the handle, if not a intic longer. The head was made of lignum vittle bound at either end with a strip of brass an inch wide. On the ends, and held in place by the brass rims, were two leather disks, each about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It is asserted that they act on the end of the croquet maliet exactly as the tip does on a billiard eue. The head of this mallet was about two inches in diameter and a foot and a half long. The handle was of lighter wood than the head. To play with it one would have to stoop over very much. But this, it is said, is the accustomed attitude of expert croquet players. They stand with the toos of their feel in a line with the shot they wish to make, and then lean over, resting the left hand upon the left knee. They are then directly over the bail and swing the mallet accurately in line. Their playing is very much like that of an expert biliardist, and they induite in split shots and carroms, and send their belts wirling through the art in a manner that would manze oid-fashioned croquet players.

The latest croquet bails are made of solid rubber, and cost \$2 apiece. Next in order are boxwood balls, which are sold as 75 cents apiece. There is very little springiness in the rubber bail, and it is almost as heavy as the wooden one, it is averred that more difficult and accurate playing can be done with the rubber balls than with any other kind.

"It is said," the

JIV COULDS STRIM FIRDER

A Man with a Musicul Ear Mukes a Discovery Concerning the Elevated Trains. A little man with a great deal of yellow hair sat in the rear car of an elevated railway train. The window next to him was raised. His arm rested on the window sill, and his head was bent sidewise, as though he were listening to some sound outside the car. The train was running at that minute between the Forty-second and the Fiftieth street stations on the Sixth avenue line. He took from his vest pocket a tuning fork, snapped the tines with the thumb and finger of his left hand, held it

weaker. I don't know whether it is produced on the Third and Ninth avenue lines or not. The structure of the road is different there, you know. I can't tell what effect the bed on which the piliars rest may have on the tone. It is rocky under that part of the road we have just come over. I have never thought to listen and find out whether rainy weather increases or decreases the singing.

"The fact that the pitch is highest when the train is going the lastest," said the little man decisively, "shows that the sound is produced by vibrations that are dependent upon the speed of the train. I never heard any such sound on surface steam cars—a musical tone independent of the clatter and roar of the train. So I am coming to the conclusion that the train acts on the trusses of the elevated road something as a bow acts on the strings of a fiddle. If I am right, then the elevated rail-road system is a steam fiddle on a complex and gigantic scale, and it is proper on occasions to call it Jay Gould's steam fiddle."

STOLEN PENITENTIARY BLANKETS. Junkmun O'Brien Accuses One of the Prison Guards of Setting them to Him. Yesterday William O'Brien, a Hunter's Point

unkman, was arraigned before Justice Kavanagh to answer for the possession of blankets bearing the stamp of the pentientiary on Blackwell's Island. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction said the clankets had been stolen from the institution. Head Keeper Kennedy on last Monday went to the prisoner's house in nedy on last Monday went to the prisoner's house in Long Island City, and found two blankets belonging to the penticularly in a small trank. Mr. O'Brief and to hom: "Leame by those goods in an house," "I bought them from one of the men on the Island." On Tuesday, when arranged before the Justice, he promised to visit the Island and point out the man from whom he had bought the binkets. He had always torne a zood character, and Justice Kavarnagh released into ea small bath. to the A good character, and Justice Ravanaga releases that on small ball.

Other visited the Island on Wednesday. "I saw has rewing lower the Island," said Mr. Henry one of the guards, "and shouted to him, asking how he camo to get into trouble. He rowed over to where I was and said: "You know how I got them. Sure, I bought them the grantes, "and shouted to him, asking how he caute to get that from the. He rowed over to where I was and said: 'You know how I got them. Sure, I lought them from you.'

"From use! Say that again and I'll Israin you with my our, I raid. He then rowed away, and at dithort was be picked me out as the man who had soid the binkest to him."

"I'll that as onlorne, the Deputy Warden of the penithinkest to him."

"I'll that as onlorne, the Deputy Warden of the penithinkest to him."

"I'll that as onlorne, the Deputy Warden of the was of the beyond from whom he meanined the binacets, I two exceed him it he was not he made the binacets, I two exceed him it he was of identy's howest, I was a denoted and I allowed him to continue in daily. I told him too here in the Justice's court to day, and he is here. In he here in the Justice's court forder, and we are determined to find him."

"I'll the interfaind we are determined to find him."

"I'll the is lawyer asked for his directarge on the ground that no next called a simple in directarge on the ground that he next called a supportant that here made against from. The Justice adjustice the examination until The-day, which he will give his decision on the motion to discharge of Fleier.

I will not be put in a false light by anyone," said of linen. I will tell the whole truth when the time comes."

Grand Conching Parade in Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.-Preparations are being made for a grand coaching parade next week. The ar-rangements are in the hands of Hugo Pritache, the Aus-trian Vice-tionsal, who will give a luncheon at the trian Vice-Consul, who will give a laucheon at the Casino at which the plane will be perfected. Eleven coach fours and the breask fours withe in time, and will make a most lauched perfected. The robbins of the coach fours will be another to A August Reimon, Mr. James Gordon Bennick 18 August Reimon, Mr. Garnes Gordon Bennick 18 August Reimon, Mr. Hugo Fritsche, Mr. U. Hiver (sellin, Mr. E. Grang, Mr. E. M. Padelford, Mr. Fallon, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. E. M. Padelford, Mr. Fallon, Mr. E. Westmore, Mr. F. August Mr. E. M. Padelford, Mr. Fallon, Mr. E. Grand, Stories, Mr. J. J. Van Alen and Mr. George Peales, Stories Mr. E. M. C. Ritcheues, Mr. F. D. Lamer, Mr. Pearel deil, Jr. Mr. C. Ritcheues, Mr. F. D. Lamer, Mr. Perre Leifliand, Jr. and Mr. Uriswold. The practe will be concluded with an excursion into the country.

Hammecks in Demand.

"The demand for hammocks," said a downtown dealer yesterday. "exceeds anything I ever saw before. For seaside life during the summer they are indispensable and at the hotels they are very popular, in many instances they are aways in dormitories, and many young people prefer them to mattresses. It is each that a non-per of young lateles at these Greve have determined to use them always hereafter. The ordinary twins hammock is the most popular, but for camping parties the heavy canvas ones are to be preferred. A good envicement is manufacted and the process of the

A Glut in the Produce Market.

Queens county market gardeners are beginring to complain that their crops are almost too large.
For the first week the markets have been dult and for some produce they could find no sale and they say all prices are low.

A NEW INDUSTRY THAT HAS GROWN TO ASTONISHING PROPORTIONS High Art as Applied to Pepper Boxes and Ten Canisters Beaunds of the Baking Powder Men-A Manufacturer's Story, One of the up-town Lexington avenue grocers is of an inquiring turn of mind. This led him to investigate the process of making tin boxes, because a very large part of what he loss to sell is put up in that kind of packages. To a customer who wanted a box of ground pep-per yesterday he said, as he passed the little tin cylindrical box over the counter:
"You should see the process of making those

TIN BOXES BY THE MILLION

boxes. There is a big five-story building down town where over 400 people-men, wemen, and boys-are engaged in making tin boxes, I hardly know which part of the process would interest you most. The tin is imported in sheets packed flat in a shallow box that holds 112 sheets. In making boxes like the pepper box, which has a colored design on the outside, the first thing to do is to print the design on the sheet of tip. The design is painted by an artist on paper. This is then transferred to lithographer's stone, just as if paper instead of tin were to be printed. Then the stone is put in a press, which differs from the paper printing lithographic press in one feature. The impression cylinder yields slightly when the impression is made, because a box of tin will sometimes contain sheets of twenty different thicknesses. As each sheet is printed it is shoved into a tin rack that will hold half a box. The rack when full is taken to the dry

different thicknesses. As each sheet is printed it is shoved into a tin rack that will hold half a box. The rack when full is taken to the dry room. In that room the heat is great enough to roast a pig. The tin, when baked long enough to dry it theroughly, is brought out and each sheet varnished by hand. Then it is baked again. This firing process not only flave the colors, but it brings them out."

Here the grocer took down a box about 6x43 inches in size. The top represented the conventional Santa Caus on a housetop with his sled, rounder, and pipe, but around the side was a scene from an old mill pond, with flags and lilies and rumpled water and birds above, that was beautiful.

This is a sample box for Christmas candies. The sheets of the were run through the presshalf a dozen times to work in the various colors. The tak-it is commen lithographic ink—worked up so that it gave the impress of hand painting. If the name of the candy dasier did not appear you would like to take it home and put it on the dining room maatel.

When the design which is intended to craament the box has been printed all over enough sheets of tin to fill the order, and the sheets are dried, they are cut up by putting them through a pair of guildotine shears or they are split up by running them through rapidly revolving cylinders that have knile edges at certain adjustable intervals. The one is used in small orders and the other in large.

The tops and bettoms are stamped out by plungers, but beyond that I could scarcely follow the process. One machine, picked up the slips, bent the ends in opposite directions, hooked them together, stamped the seam down air tight, and threw the completed body into a trough at the rate of 60,000 a day. A boy picked up the bodies, put the ends on, piaced them in a machine, gave each a whirt, after which each dropped out with the edges pinched together and square in shape another machine, invented by a workman in the shop, pinched the edges between two square cams, making a similar joint, to the delight

industry is repressed by its protection. Our pay roil shows that boys of 15 make from \$6 to \$3 a week, and that in every department the ray is high for the class emoloyed. As a result of the use of machines and well-paid labor, we are able to import tin, pay the tax and irelinit, make the goods, pay freight on them back to England, and sell the boxes for less money than the English box makers charge."

How cheap can you make boxes?"

We can make plain pill boxes as low as \$2.75 per thousand. Spige boxes cost about \$2.75 per thousand. Spige boxes cost about \$5 at housand. If you want something handsome we could make it for \$20 or \$25 at housand. Those candy boxes in colors the greer showed you were worth \$500 a thousand. In small lots with colors laid on by lished, the tea canisters are made at from \$5 to \$10 each when wanted.

"How much waste do you have in a day?"

"About four tons."

"Yes: at \$4 a ton."

"What is done with it?"

About four tons."

"Nest at \$4 a ton."

"Yes; at \$4 a ton."

"What is done with it?"

"The iron is made into window weights; the tin is used up in making chemicals. Other uses could be made of each."

"How many boxes can you make in a day?"

"If we hump ourselves we can turn out 300,000 of all sizes. Our regular day's work is 200,000."

"Whew! Where do they all go to?"

"To the ash barrels eventually. One baking-powler firm takes 50,000 a day of us. Patent medicine men, fruit, meat, and vegetable packers, all buy tin cans. The tin can or box is omnipresent, because it is perfect in its way and is just as cheap as the law will allow."

Bodging the Emigration Commissioners.

The recent decision of Judge Brown of the United States District Count, with reference to the ling of congrant passengers, has already occasioned a ling of congrants. As the good deal of delay in the landing of emigrants. As the Court holds that when once landed the immigrants can not be returned as paupers, the Commissioners are compelled to finish their inspection on board ship. When the Adrian arrived day before yesterday she was permitted to go to her dock, and agents of the Commissioners of Emeration what on board to inspect the possensers. While the agents were busy at one end of the ship, 128 stearing passengers got off at the other end without examination or registry. The White Star line paid the head money for the enographs that there is no record of their arrival at Castle translanding managers in our means of showing that they are entitled to simplest from the Commissioners fund should they succeed in getting inland and subsequently desire desistance. not be returned as paupers, the Commissioners are

Sale of Leene's Newport Property.

NewPout, Aug. 21.-Mr. James R. Keene does Newpourt, Aug. 21.—Mr. James R. Keene does not now own adollar's worth of property here. Vesterday as warranty deed was filed here signed by Jas. R. Keene and Sark Jay Keene, and in tayor of Affred Smith, who was the moregance of the property when Mr. Keene horrowed some Friest or fewerest in it shout fifteen months and. It is a unmanifered when it shout fifteen months and. It is a unmanifered with the first lot is bounded to be the first of the series and a series. The series are summerly on Newton and westerly on Believing avenue, and contains nearly three acres. The sale interfaces the magnificent greenhouse and its contents, which include many rare plants, and all the tonic face. The second for it that upon when Mr. Keene built some fine stabiling, and which still remains. It is bounded marrierly on Baterian avenue, and contains a little over two acres. The dwelling house was destroyed by fire three years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The Chimpanzee to Stay with Us.

The chimpanzee is the property of Central The chimpanzee is the property of Central Park. Mr John H. Smythe of Literio, who brought it out, presented it to the Park on payment of its expenses here. Mr Smythe saided for Lurque unite affermont. He is a memorary super attached to make the said of the latter of latter of the latter of latter of the latter of latte

Muking sure of the keys.

"Of all the many devices used to prevent "Of all the many devices used to provent office boys from carrying away fost office took keys after business hours, that is the latest," and a policeman in the Post Office vesterilay policiting to a sansible ying time about two feet of chain. The links of which were two inches oney. To the chain was fostened a fittle key. "The keys are small and the lates either little in the boxes or loss then before cetting back to the unit in the boxes or loss them before cetting back to the unit of the proper to the hour cases they cannot be identified. To prevent their loss articles of all earlies are fusioned to them, minor to desire and earlies are fusioned to them, minor to the diagual of the office boys who has to get on etyle."